American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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☞Errata.—In our "*Work for March*" we are made to say that *Sugar Beets and Mangle Wurtzel for field Culture* may be sown any time between the 15th of March and 20th of April. This mistake may have been our's, but as it is a mistake, and injury may result from sowing so early as the first named period, we will here state that we intended to say from the 15th of April to the 20th of May, the former period the most certain of ensuring a large yield.

Again.—In the paragraph about planting horse radish, we are made to direct that the rows be ½ a foot apart—this error we noted in the proof and marked for correction—we wrote 1½ foot, so as to leave room for the culture of the hoe, a thing highly important to the success of the growth of this most healthful and pleasant condiment of the table.

☞We have received the report of a Committee appointed at a subsequent meeting in Centreville, to that which adopted the report published in the Farmer of the 23d ult. with a request to publish the same, which we shall endeavor to do in our next.

Baden Corn—We have just received from Mr. Baden a small lot of this corn, which we have procured for the accommodation of those wishing to make a trial of the same, which will be sold in lots of 1 peck to 01 bushels. Such of our friends as may wish to obtain a supply of this celebrated corn, had better apply early, as we will not be likely to make a second order. Reliance may be placed on the genuineness of this lot, and its great value for productiveness is too well established to require any comment from us.

☞Sugar Beets—A correspondent asks for information relative to raising the sugar beet, he having failed in his attempt. From the description given by our correspondent, of his mode of culture, we think that he killed his beets by kindness. In the first place he gave them too much manure, and in the second, buried them too deep. He will see in our present paper, a plan of culture laid down, the which if he follows he will not fail of succeeding.

☞*Reply to the Inquiry of "S."*—We have no experience with regard to harrowing in clover seed on a wheat field, in the spring, whereon timothy had been sowed the previous autumn; but judging from analogy, and from the nature of things, we conclude that the seed might be harrowed in without danger, provided the roller followed in quick succession. Were we desirous of subjecting a field of our's to such operation, we should not hesitate a moment about it; but should take the precaution to use a light harrow. If "S." should be afraid to make the experiment of harrowing, he might with advantage and safety roll in his clover seed.

☞*Structure of the Earth*—We commence to-day an ingenious and ably written essay on the above subject, from the pen of our esteemed correspondent, Dr. *Wm. L. Horton*, and shall conclude in our next. The reader, who may be acquainted with the power of the author, will need no other incentive, than a knowledge of its paternity, to render its perusal an acceptable treat.

Page's Portable Saw Mill.

We witnessed on Saturday last the trial of a new Portable Saw Mill, propelled by a *Portable Steam Engine*, at the factory of Mr. *George Page*, of this city, which we learnt was built by him for a company of gentlemen in Virginia. The trial was made with a view of testing the perfection and strength of the mill, as well as its capacity for labor, before delivery. To say that we were gratified at its performance, is to speak not only our own sentiment but the unanimous voice of every one present.

The mill cut, after it got into perfect operation, a board 11 feet 8 inches long by 14 inches broad, which is equal to 13½ feet board measure, in 50 seconds.

If we take this as the measure of its competency, it is capable of cutting 11,644 feet in one day, allowing 12 working hours, and if allowance be made for contingencies, we think it fair to assume that, with a power equal to 10 horses, it can with ease cut 10,000 feet in a day.

As this mill will be removed in a few days to its destined home in Virginia, it strikes us that the government at Washington, would do the country good service, by having it set up at some convenient point in the capitol, where its wonderful powers could be made manifest to the assembled wisdom of the nation. The mill could be set to work in less than a day after its transportation thither, and from our knowledge of Mr. Page, we have no hesitation in saying, that he would not only consent, but afford every facility to render the exhibition interesting.

In every section of our country such a mill is valuable, but in all newly settled parts where timber abounds, it would prove invaluable. Such being the case, we think it due to the people that their representatives should have an opportunity of judging of its merits, in order that their constituents may profit by their knowledge.

In the mean time, we are informed that the saw mill of Mr. Page, above alluded to, will be in operation during all this week, at his factory a few yards north of Baltimore, and west of Poppleton street, where any gentleman desirous of witnesing its wonderful powers can be gratified.

Culture of Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurtzel.

As the culture of both these varieties of beets is precisely the same, we shall treat both under one general head. And before we proceed to lay down our plan of treatment, we will say to our agricultural brethren, that if they consult their interest, or give heed to the comfort of their milch cows, they will at once proceed to make arrangements for entering into the culture, though their first experiment may be made upon but a single acre. At 3 pounds to the acre, that quantity of ground will produce upwards of a thousand bushels, and when we say that we have seen beets, of either variety weighing more than *twenty* pounds, we think we cannot be charged with exaggeration when we assume 3 lbs. as the average weight of an acreable product. With this brief introduction, we shall now proceed to give such directions as we believe will ensure a good crop.

Preparation of the Ground.

As soon as the ground is sufficiently dry for the purpose, it should be ploughed up with a strong team and heavy plough, as deep as possible. The ploughing completed, let the harrow reduce the clods by being passed over the ground lengthwise and cross-wise. The ground thus prepared should be permitted to remain until just before it is time for putting in the seed, when manure—well rotted is best—should be hauled on and evenly spread over the surface, at the rate of twenty double horse cartloads, say 40 bushels each, to the acre. As spread, this manure should be ploughed in about three inches deep—As soon as this second ploughing is finished, the ground should be thoroughly harrowed to render the tilth fine, after which the roller should be passed over it, when it will be in a condition for seeding, which operation should be performed as soon thereafter as possible, as it is all-important to put the seed into a fresh bed.

Time of Planting.

For a general crop, from the middle of April to the 20th of May is the period when the seed should be sown, tho' good sized beets could be raised, in strong ground, at a much later period, say the last of May. We however recommend early planting.

Of the Soil.

The soil best adapted to the growth of beets, is a deep loam, or rich sand moderately dry.

Method of Planting.

If you have a drilling machine, (and if you have not one we would advise you to get one,) all you will have to do is to put your seed in it, and after staking off your ground in rows *two feet* apart, to drill in your seed. But if you have no machine, then get a wide mouth bottle, or tin horn with the large end stopped, put your seed into one or the other, and after having a drill made an inch deep, go along the drill with your bottle, or horn, in hand, and drop the seed therefrom, about 4 inches apart, let a hand follow the dropper with a rake, and cover over the seed as dropped, reversing the rake and pressing down the furrow with its back.

In this way, two smart, active hands could put in an acre a day. With a machine 4 acres may be put in in the same time with ease. The machine makes the furrow, drops the seed, covers them, and rolls the ground all at the same time. Mr. Page of this city has a drill which is highly recommended, a notice of which will be found in another column.

Preparation of the Seed, and quantity to the acre.

Make a decoction of horse dung, in sufficient quantity to *float* the seed, into this put in the proportion of 4 ounces of saltpetre to each gallon. In this soak the seed from 24 to 48 hours, when they will be fit for drilling. As you take them out for that purpose roll them in plaster; 2lb. of seed to the acre is about the right quantity, though 1 lb. sowed with great care would answer.

After Culture.

After the beets come up and are 3 or 4 inches high, let

careful hands go through them and thin them out, so as to stand from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. And as the beets generally come up double, one must be drawn out, otherwise they are liable to grow crooked, or lap over each other, and materially lessen the product. At the time this thinning is going on, the beets should have the ground stirred around them and between the rows, so as to loosen the earth, and cut up every vestige of weeds or grass.

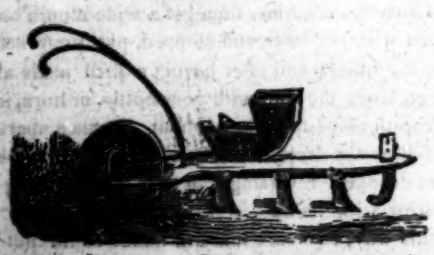
If a small cultivator, 18 inches wide, were to be procured, to run between the rows, it would lessen the cost of culture wonderfully, as then the hoes would only have to stir the earth around and between the roots. The great object in cultivating these roots, is to keep the grass and weeds down until the leaves expand sufficiently to repress their growth. In a word, keep the earth loose and clean; but *never* hill. If the cultivator be passed three times through them, and the hoers weed between and around the roots that number of times effectually, the business of culture will be found to have been performed.

Pulling the Leaves.

Late in the summer, when pastures begin to decline, and afford but little succulent food to the milch cattle, the leaves of either of these beets will be found to furnish a most excellent resource, as they may be stripped of all their foliage except the crown leaves, without injury to the root, at least three times between that time and their being harvested. In stripping the leaves, they should be pinched off with the finger and thumb.

We have thus early called attention to this subject, in the hope that it may awaken a sufficient degree of enterprise to induce many to commence the culture, as we are certain that, if they but once make a beginning, they will continue it.

Post Auger—Having recently had considerable fencing to make and repair, we found this implement of great service, in preparing holes for posts. The excavation is made of the proper size for the reception of the post without breaking the surrounding earth, thus fixing the post more firmly than is done by the usual method, and in one fourth the time. The price being only $5, we would recommend it to farmers and others who may have fencing to do.



Page's Seed Planter—Being present a few days ago at the establishment of Mr. Geo. Page, to witness the trial of a *portable Steam Engine*, now used by him in driving his *portable Saw Mill*, (of which we have made mention on another page,) we were handed the following letter from Dr. M'Culloh, who having fully tested the value of the Seed Planter, is willing to recommend it to his brother farmers, and we would merely add, that there are but few men whose judgment in such matters we would sooner confide in, than that of Dr. M'C.

Hunting Ridge, Baltimore co. 5th Feb. 1842.

Mr. Geo. Page—Sir: After experiencing for the last two years, the many decided advantages resulting from the use of your Corn Planter and small Seed dropper, I take great pleasure in assuring you, that the favorable opinion I had formed of it on first witnessing its operation, has been greatly increased, by my subsequent use of it. With it, I am enabled to have deposited in the earth, all such seeds as Corn, Beets, Peas, Beans, Turnip and Carrott, not only with greater regularity, but with a more satisfactory uniformity as to quantity, and at any desirable depth under the surface, than I have been able to accomplish, by any of the various machines I have heretofore had in use for the above purpose; the simplicity and strength of its construction thereby rendering it a more durable implement, and better adapted to extensive field operations, than any that have come under my notice. I have found that with half an hour's use, and a little instruction, almost any farm hand of ordinary capacity may be taught to manage it with the necessary skill. And I have no doubt that any practical farmer who may give it a trial, will soon be induced to appreciate its great utility as a labor saving machine, and as such I do not hesitate to commend it to public patronage.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

Saml. M'Culloh.

Agricultural Spirit in Mississippi—We observe by a recent number of the Raymond Times, that the best spirit prevails in the state of Mississippi upon the subject of Agriculture. At a meeting of the State Agricultural Society held in the hall of the House of Representatives at the seat of government, on the 21st ult. there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and but one feeling prevailed, and that the firm determination to elevate the agricultural character of the State, by infusing into the minds of the people the laudable desire of improving not only the husbandry of the state, but live stock also. The Society being called to order by the Hon. *Pryor Lea*, President of the same, *N. G. North*, Esq. the Recording Secretary read the proceedings of the previous meeting, when Col. *C. S. Tarpley* made a very interesting Report from a select committee appointed for that purpose at the last meeting.

The committee among other recommendations, advise that application be forthwith made to the legislature for an appropriation of $100 for each county society to be appropriated to premiums, and a committee appointed to carry the same into effect, consisting of the Hon. Pryor Lea, the Hon. Jas. C. Mitchell, Gen. Bradford, Gen. Jesse Speight, David Montgomery, esq. and Mr. Ventress.

An address was delivered by the Hon. Jas. C. Mitchell, which was loudly cheered by the audience.

After transacting other business, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year, viz. Hon. Pryor Lea, *President*; His Excellency T. M. Tucker, Hon. W. E. Sharkey, W. M. Phillips, Hon. E. Turner, Gen. Arthur Fox, Maj. Jos. J. Moore, Hon. James F. Trotter, Hon. John W. Kendall, Hon. Eli T. Montgomery, Hon. B. C. Wailes, *Vice Presidents;* Col. C. S. Tarpley, *Corresponding Secretary;* Dr. Jos. S. Copes, *Reading Secretary*, and J. Elliott, *Treasurer*. The following gentlemen were appointed an *Executive Committee*: Hon. Jas. Rucks, H. G. Runnels, W. M. Rives, Judge Mayes, Major Peyton, Dr. Farrar and Benj. Ricks.

The society voted to hold an Agricultural Fair in April next, and passed resolutions requesting the following gentlemen to deliver addresses, viz:

Hon. Danl. Mayes on the Agricultural resources of the state; Col. C. S. Tarpley, on Live Stock; and Mr. Justice Turner on the Cotton Plant. Hon. Pryor Lea and W. L. Shackey were also appointed to deliver addresses without the subject being named; and the Senators and Representatives in Congress were appointed delegates to represent Mississippi in the National Agricultural Society at Washington.

In addition to the above proceedings, we have received from Col. Tarpley, the Corresponding Secretary, a copy of sundry resolutions also adopted, of interest to our manufacturers of agricultural implements, which we will publish next week.

British East India Cotton—It is computed that the British grew in their East India possessions, in 1841, 800,000 bales of Cotton.

The Fifth Agricultural Conversation at the state house, Boston, was upon the subject of the *Silk Culture*, and as the facts developed are few, we shall omit its publication entire, and content ourself with giving a brief abstract. It was concluded by the speakers, that the climate of Massachusetts is warm and dry enough for the culture; that silk requires the same climate as corn.

Dr. Parker and his companion, who are now travelling in this country, but who have been missionaries in India, state that the climate of that country and that of Massachusetts are the same; that the mode of culture and feeding are the same, viz. that of heading down the trees, cutting up the bushes and feeding the twigs. From the experience of all present, it was concluded that there was no necessity for taking up the trees during winter, as was formerly done; but that instead of feeding in closed rooms it was best to feed in open sheds, as is done in China—The habits of the people was considered congenial to its culture, the pursuit being more intellectual than most branches of farming. But little has been done in the manufacture, though the people of Massachusetts are improving in that. The amount of imports of silk is estimated at 30 millions. The demands of the home market will be extended, and there is no fear of glutting it; on the contrary, it is expected that the U. States will take the lead in supplying the markets of the world. Gen. Holman stated, that he had taken up silk as a business, and expected to get his living by it. He had overcome his greatest difficulty—that of getting foliage enough—by the process of cropping trees. Foliage, he says, can be thus procured to make the silk business a first rate one. He reeled the last season 50 lbs. of silk, and has 20 or 30 more to reel.

At the Sixth Meeting, the subject was *Sheep Husbandry*, an account of which we have, and shall probably lay it in extenso before our readers, in our next, as its facts, suggestions and reasoning are calculated to elicit reflection.

At the Seventh Meeting, the subject was the "*Dairy*," which we annex, as the nice calculations of our Eastern friends, are such as to ensure that their systems of husbandry and domestic economy, have been attained unto by close examination and full trial. We commend the subject to the attention of our readers.

The Dairy.

Mr. Putnam (Editor,) stated that having been unable to obtain any one else to open the debate, he must talk awhile. —It should be, on a butter farm, an object to obtain from a given quantity of feed, as much good butter as possible. To do this, attention should be paid to the butter properties of the milk of different cows. There is a vast difference in this respect, even among cows of the same breed. Some make a comparatively large quantity of butter from little milk, while some free milkers make but little butter. He had known two cows, one giving 46 to 48 lbs. of milk per day, in June; the other giving about 35 lbs.; and each making about 12½ lbs. of butter per week. A two year old heifer from the first of these cows, gave 10 or 11 qts. of milk per day; a two year old heifer from the second cow gave 8 or 9 qts. per day, and each made about 7 lbs. of butter per week. In these instances the cow and the heifer which gave the *most milk*, made the *best* butter—though all was good. It is a general rule that where the quantity of milk required for a given quantity of butter is large, that the butter is better. Should not have expected this, but the reverse. Thinks that if the cream from different cows is kept separate, the quantity of butter will be greater than when mixed as is usual. This opinion he holds because when the milk of the several cows is kept separate, the result by calculation shows that the quantity from the whole flock should be greater than it is. Remember that Dr. Merriam, of Topsfield, stated in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, that he obtained about as much butter when he kept but one cow as when he kept two, though *the one* cow was one of the *two*, and the pasture the same. (Was not the feed of the one as good as that of the two? asked Mr. Buckminster.) Perhaps the feed was the same for one as the two, though Dr. M. is not a person likely to stint an animal in food.

The *mode of milking* is of much consequence. The operation should be performed *gently* and *quickly*.

The food given to the animal has much effect upon the quantity and quality of the milk. Nothing is better than the *good* natural grasses—but in this vicinity our pastures

dry up very much in August and September, and then a good article of food is corn fodder, or corn-stalks. This can be obtained in large quantities from a given quantity of land. Among the hays, the second crop or after-math, and fine clover are the best for milk. Of the roots, potatoes uncooked will produce a large quantity, but the quality is poor; when cooked, the quality of the milk is better, but it is less in quantity. Carrots make *rich* milk. Sugar beets make a large quantity, of good quality. Ruta baga increase the milk, but generally give an unpleasant flavor to milk and butter. This may be remedied by putting a half pint of boiling water to each gallon of milk, immediately after it is drawn from the cow. Pails, pans, churns, cellar, milk room, &c., all should be kept clean and sweet. In summer, the temperature of the cream at the time of churning, should be kept as low as possible; but in winter, if it be kept up between 60 and 70, the butter will come without trouble. The *great cause* of bad butter is the failure to work out the buttermilk. The difference between the worth of good and bad butter is so great that our dairy-women ought if possible to do better than is usual with them.

Mr. Dodge of Hamilton, agreed with the remarks in relation to the worth of corn fodder. He sowed ½ of an acre late in May, upon sward land. It was of a small kind and the drought hurt it. But he fed well twelve cows and some young stock, from this, every night for five weeks. The effects were very good; his cows did not fall off in their milk like his neighbors. They were carried well through the dry season, and did better through the whole autumn for this summer feeding. The labor of growing the half acre is not great. He shall next season sow the Southern corn—it is not so much affected by drought. The stalks of sweet corn are not eaten so well by his cows as those of the common corn.

The labor and care of making butter are so great, that he wonders that people can complain of the price of butter—25 cents per pound. The churning by the common shaker churn is a tedious process. He wishes that some ingenious Yankee would out do the shakers and give a better churn.

Mr. Quincy (President,) visited Orange co., N. Y., a few years since. There they do all the churning by *dogs*, in a sort of treadmill. The dog gets tired of it—and you must catch him where you can. We have a great many *lazy dogs* here in Massachusetts, and would it not be well to put them to the churn?

Mr. Buckminster, (Ed. of the Plowman,) agreed that cows should be milked rapidly. Has ascertained by experience that it makes a great difference. If the milk be not taken away fast when it begins to flow freely into the bag, it seemes to be drawn back again. In making butter, the important point is to separate the buttermilk thoroughly. Some insist that washing with water hurts the butter; but he deems this the result of prejudice. He puts water into the churn as soon as the butter has come, and keeps drawing off, adding and churning until the water ceases to be white. You may make good butter from sour cream if the butter is properly worked over.

It is a good plan to dry the salt—then it helps to absorb the moisture.

Mr. Dodge finds the women in his neighborhood full in the belief that water hurts the butter. He has been laughed at for asking to have it tried. Believes that where an opinion among practical dairy-women is universal, that there is some good foundations for the opinion.

Mr. Putnam. The washing of butter is done in Essex county. Much that has obtained premiums there has been washed. But it is worked over by hand afterwards.

Mr. Boles, of Blanford, stated that in his vicinity it is thought important to have the *cream* sweet. If water is put upon the butter after it has been set away and become cool, the effect is bad. Some dairy-women are particular about the kind of salt used. Rock salt ground is much better than common salt. Butter made "between hay and grass," does not keep well and is not good. If he were in Mr. Dodge's situation, keeping a dozen cows, he would get a dog churn and churn the *milk*.

The people in his vicinity mostly make cheese. The raising of corn fodder may be well where the land is dry and pasture short; but in his region it is not necessary. What cows we keep, should be kept well.—He would not make butter and cheese both on the same farm.

Mr. Cole, (Ed. Farmers' Journal,) when he gives salt to cows feeding upon turnips, and feeds the cows *after* milking, finds no unpleasant taste to the milk. Corn stalks are the cheapest fodder we can raise. A gentleman of Worcester county obtained 40 tons per acre of the Chinese Tree corn. That kind of corn may not be the *greatest* humbug.

In Pennsylvania, the dairy houses usually have a stream of water running through them, and the vessels are set in water. This keeps the milk cool, while the room is well ventilated. Prefers stone ware to any other for dairy purposes.

The kind of salt is important. The rock salt is best. Other salts often contain poisonous substances. The fodder for the hundred city horses kept at the city stables, is all chopped by dog power, and our *city dogs* like the exercise. Doubts whether it is well to put water to butter; thinks it may injure the flavor. Butter should not be worked by the *hands*. This makes it soft and greasy. In winter, milk set where it will freeze, gives more cream. The cream may be scraped off, boiled, scummed and churned. The butter will be good. Carrot juice improves the appearance of the butter, and he thinks also its flavor.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, once kept a large number of cows, and made butter. All must be kept clean and sweet. He washed his butter. You cannot get out all the buttermilk without washing. What the cow eats, gives the flavor to the butter. Carrots are the very best food.

Mr. Merriam, (Ed. of Cultivator.) assigned five causes of bad butter, viz: sour vessels, buttermilk left in, bad salt, bad firkins, and artificial substances to give it color. It is difficult to make cows give much milk in winter; one cause is that they do not drink freely. It is well to give them some warm water after they have taken as much as they will of cold.

Mr. French, of Braintree, thinks that he is deriving much advantage from having water all the time immediately before his stock where they stand in the barn. The water runs in a small trough, 4 or 5 inches square, immediately before the feet of each animal, and the stock drink better there than at the trough in the yard or at the spring.

(We find it the same with our stock.—*Ed. N.E. Far.*)

Accumulation of Manure.

Manure is virtually the farmer's capital; the bank, if I may be indulged in this expression, upon which he can alone draw for those necessary and indispensible 'accommodations,' without which his industry and economy, in other matters, will prove of no avail. With these animals, properly attended, he will know no want.

Another important means of fertility which I shall mention, is the formation of compost. There is not a farmer in New England, whose resources in this particular are not amply abundant, and whose farm might not, in a short time, be brought by proper attention to this important business, to almost any degree of productiveness, the owner could reasonably desire.

Nature has provided, by a wise economy, that nothing which has once been inspirted with the energetic and indentifying principle of life, shall be worthless in the great work or perpetuating, and nourishing its kind. But it is not simply to the animal and vegetable kingdoms that we are to look for the means of enriching the soil. The various mineral substances, found embedded in, and constituting to a certain extent the surface of the soil upon which we tread, are endued with certain distinctive and emendatory properties which render them efficient assistants in the labor of improving and fertilizing our fields. Even the hard and compact substance of the flint is susceptible of yielding, upon decomposition, a principle that is essential to the growth of plants; while the various mineral substances of our fields and gardens, are capable, when commingled in proper relative rations either of weight or measure, of ennobling principles which are not only highly beneficial to the health of plants but indispensibly necessary to their primary development and growth.

In the formation of compost, one thing however is indispensible, and that is that we attend strictly to the nature and constitutional character of the soil on which it is to be applied. If it be of a clayey or argillaceous nature, the basis of the compost intended for its amelioration should consist of sand. But if, on the contrary, it be of a sandy character, the compost should be principally composed of Clay.

Soils that are naturally humid, should have such alterants applied, and in such quantities, as will bring them to a proper consistency, while those that are acid and liable to injury from a too rapid descent or evaporation of water, must be remedial agents as will tend to give them unctuosity, and to prevent the possibility of injury from such a cause.

The most tenacious clays, and the most barren sands, may, by the application of soils of a contrary character, be made wonderfully and permanently productive. A knowledge of these simple and obvious facts, are indispensible to every one who wishes to thrive by farming, as they constitute the radical and immutable basis upon which all improvement must be acknowledged essentially to rest.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Jan. 22, 1842. A Practical Farmer.

Important Judicial Decision.—Among the important decisions which have been rendered at the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States, perhaps no one is more consequential than that in the case of "Edward Prigg, plaintiff in error, *vs.* the Commonwealth of the State of Pennsylvania—in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pensylvania." We have made the attempt to obtain the Opinion of the Court in this case for publication, but without success; it being one of the anomalies in our legislation that the law, as laid down in the last resort by the highest judicial tribunal, is, for the time at least, a sealed book to the body of the People upon whom it is to operate. In this remark we mean no reflection on any body in particular, but merely to state a fact, in excuse of our not immediately placing the whole matter in an authentic form before our readers.

Considering the decision not only important in itself, but fully bearing us out in recommending an appeal to the law by individuals whose cases particular States have of late taken into their own hands, we proceed briefly to state the case above referred to as we understand it.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer for York county, Pennsylvania, April term, 1839, Edward Prigg (with others) was indicted under a statute of Pennsylvania of the year 1826, for apprehending and carrying to the State of Maryland a negro woman, claimed as a slave with the intention to hold or to sell said person as a slave for life, which, by that statute, is made a felony, punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and moreover by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than seven nor more than twenty-one years. The same statute abounds in penal enactments for correlative offences.

Upon this indictment Prigg was tried, and a special verdict returned by the jury, finding the facts that the person apprehended had come into Pennsylvania some time in 1832; that at that time, and long before, she had been a slave for life under the laws of Maryland to a citizen of that State; that Prigg was duly and legally constituted the agent of said citizen to apprehend the absconding slave, and did apprehend and carry her back into Maryland to her owner—and praying the direction of the Court as to the law of the case. Upon this verdict, *pro forma* judgement was given for the Commonwealth against Prigg, and the case being carried up to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, the judgement of the Court below was there affirmed.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was taken by Jonathan Meredith and John Nelson, Esquires, Commissioners and Counsellors of the State of Maryland.

The judgement of the Supreme Court of the United States is, that the act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon which this case is founded, *is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Tarolinta, Capt. Smith, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed January 24th.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 15.—The transactions this week in cotton have been rather limited, and the market generally has assumed a less active appearance, which together with a more eager disposition on the part of importers to sell, prices are scarcely supported, especially for the better qualities of new Uplands and Orleans, which in several instances have been sold at 1d per lb. decline.

Jan. 20.—Our cotton market is very dull, and prices are 1-8 per lb. lower this week.

There is a little more doing in Sea Islands, and prices are nominally without alteration, at 1d to 1d per lb. advance on the last public sale of 25th Dec.

Brazils and Eyptians remain dull, but in prices no change to notice.

The public sale of East India's yesterday went off without spirit, and only about one half could be forced off at rather lower rates. The total sales are 21,140 bags of which 2500 American and 600 Surat are on speculation, and 200 American for export.

The money market was in a very unsettled state.

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY—ITS PRODUCT, AND PRICE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir:—I shall avail myself of your useful and interesting paper to propound a few interrogatories to you or some of your correspondents, of deriving information upon some topics of agriculture, in which I must confess my ignorance. "A fool is wise in his own conceit;" but a man, wishing information upon any subject, should never be too bigoted to acknowledge his ignorance, nor too proud to ask for information.

I design to make an experiment in the sowing of some barley; and I should like very much to be informed what kind of soil is the best adapted to the growing of this grain? whether or not it would grow well in a very light sandy soil, my land being very light and sandy?—what season of the year is best for sowing it? How much seed per acre, and the mode of sowing it? And what is the average price per bushel in Baltimore of this grain? if it will command a ready sale? How much will this grain generally yield, in ordinary lands to the bushel seeded.

So much for Barley—would the farmer derive any advantage by soaking his seed corn and sugar beet seed for twenty four hours in water in which salt-petre has been dissolved, and then rolling it in plaster? Whether or no *lucerne* could be grown profitably in light sandy land that is very light and dry? and if the land in order to grow this grass must be made very rich?—When is the proper time of sowing, and the quantity of seed per acre?

When is the best time to apply plaster to clover, and how much per acre?—if it would not be the best to apply the plaster when the clover is two or three inches in height?

By giving me the information above asked for, (though I must confess my inquiries are very vague and disconnected) you would confer a favor on one desirous of obtaining an honest livelihood by the most noble and honorable of all callings or professions—that of cultivating and improving the soil. S. B.

Somerset County, Maryland.

As we do in all instances, in which inquiries are made of us, upon any subject connected with Agriculture, we take pleasure in replying to those of our Correspondent, S. B. And in order to render ourself the more intelligible, we shall reply to his several inquiries, in the order in which they are propounded to us.

(1. What kind of soil is best adapted to the growth of Barley? Will it grow in a light sandy soil?)

As these two questions resolve themselves into one, they will be treated as such.

Barley delights in any deep loam or other soil not of a tenacious character; in deep gravels, and in light sands; but in order to secure good crops, a tolerable state of fertility is essential. The light sands in which it may be grown, should not be *very* dry. Depth and *friability* of soil, as well as *moderate* moisture, are necessary prerequisites to its vigorous growth, and the successful fructification of of its seed. It succeeds best after plough, and hoe-crops, as it luxuriates in a cleanly culture; prospers most in the absence of weeds, and should therefore never be grown on stubble. Stiff clays, or wet soils of any kind, are not adapted to its culture. Deep ploughing and thorough pulverization of the soil are indispensable to ensure good returns; and in order to make assurance doubly sure, after the seed is sown the ground should be rolled; but if it be not convenient to roll at the time of sowing, this operation may be performed after the plants are up and from two to three inches high. This latter process might be advantageously performed, whether the ground were rolled or not at the time of sowing.

(2. What season of the year is the best for sowing it?)

The best time for sowing, is as soon in the spring as from the absence of frost, the ground can be got ready. The ground should be measurably dry when sown.

(3. How much seed, and the mode of sowing it?)

As to the *quantity of seed*, if the ground be in good heart—naturally rich, or improved by manuring, 6 pecks to the acre will be enough. If the ground be poor, two bushels will not be too much. Fresh manure, that is undecomposed or long manure, never should be applied *immediately* to the crop, as it has the tendency to make it run into straw. Lime, marl, ashes, or thoroughly rotted manure, may be applied at the time of seeding, the three first being preferable. Plaster at the rate of a bushel an acre, if sown and harrowed in with the grain, when sown, would prove eminently serviceable, by its union with the ammonia of the soil, and its competency to retain and give it out, at such times and in such quantities, as might be required by the wants of the plants.

The *mode of sowing*, is precisely the same as that of any other small grain—broadcast.

We have prescribed the quantity of seed upon poor ground, but would not advise any one to attempt its culture upon any ground that would not yield a tolerable good crop of clover. Like every other living plant, it requires feeding. The well-fed horse, unless spoiled in his education by some man more of a brute than himself, will do a good day's work, and so it is with land, if you expect it to return you a good crop, you must give to it that which will enable it to nurture any plants you may commit to its care. A *spring*, whose aqueous sources have been cut off, cannot supply us with water, neither can soil from which every vestige of vitality has been extracted, sustain, profitably a growth of those plants, which contribute towards the sustenance of man and his dependent animals.

The *preparation of the seed* is best effected by being soaked 24 hours in a solution of the liquid of horse dung and salt-petre, made as follows. Put as much horse dung into a hogshead as will fill it about one-third, then fill the hogshead with water, after letting it stand a day, draw off, and to every 8 gallons of the liquid, add two pounds of salt-petre; in this soak your seed the time above named, then drain the matter off, roll your seed in *Plaister*, and sow before it dries, and as fast as your lands are sown, harrow in both lengthwise and crosswise. After the whole may be sown, it should be rolled as above directed. This steep ensures an early germination of the seed, imparts a vigorous growth to the young plants, and enables them to overcome weeds.

(4. What is the average yield?)

This is a question not very readily answered, as there are no data in this country whereby to establish the fact. In England the *average* is computed at 30 bushels to the acre, though from sixty to eighty under peculiarly favorable circumstances of soil and season have been grown. In this country, as high as 70 bushels have been raised on an acre, and then again, as low as ten. From all the information within our possession, we think that an average of twenty bushels might be assumed for this country, though from the adaptation of soil and climate, to its culture, it ought to reach 30 bushels.

We would not be afraid to wager on 40 bushels, soil, situation, and season, combining to favor its growth and maturation.

(5. What price will it command in the Baltimore market, and whether it will command a ready sale?)

The *price of Barley*, like that of any other agricultural product, is regulated by demand, supply and quality. But it may safely be affirmed, that it will at all times command a ready sale, and from 70 to 100 cents per bushel, according to its quality. If heavy, well cured, and free from extraneous substances it will generally bring a dollar.

☞ We wish it to be borne in mind, that *Barley* must be reaped *before* it is ripe, as otherwise a vast amount is lost by shattering.

Soaks for Corn and Sugar Beet seeds.

(6. Would the Farmer derive any advantage by *soaking* his *seed corn and sugar beet seed* in a solution of salt-petre, and rolling in plaster?)

First, with regard to the proper soak for *seed corn*; if we were preparing seed corn for planting, we would prepare a solution of salt-petre, in the proportion of 8 gallons of hot water to 2 lbs. of salt-petre. In this we would soak the corn for 12 hours, and then infuse a pint of tar into 8 gallons of water near boiling heat, stir the tar and water until the latter had become held in solution, when we would take the seed corn from the salt-petre solution, and put it into that of the tar, the corn to be kept stirred until cool enough to be taken out, when it should be rolled in plaster, and planted before drying. As it is desirable to plant the corn in a moist state, no more should be taken out of the soaks than can be planted from day to day. No danger need be apprehended from injury to its germinating powers for several days, provided it be kept immersed in the soaks. If tar be not used, an addition to the salt-petre of dung water will greatly contribute towards promoting the growth of the plants when they first come up, which is a thing of all others to be desired.

Secondly, as to the proper soak for *sugar beet seed*, we can say from experience, that we have always derived benefit from soaking it twenty four hours in a solution of salt-petre, horse dung, and hot water, prepared as directed for Barley, the quantity to be regulated so as to merely cover and float the beet seed. It was our practice to stir the seed and skim off all that floated. By this means, we got rid of all defective seed, and insured a sure and rapid germination to those we committed to the earth. After taking the seed out of the soak, we rolled it in plaister or ashes, as either might be most convenient, always preferring the former, when obtainable.

Lucerne—the Appropriate soil—Cultivation, &c.

(7. Can lucerne be grown in light sandy lands that are high and dry? should the ground be very rich?)

All writers upon the subject of this grass speak of it as being among the most valuable of all the artificial varieties, and from our own very limited observation of it, we are disposed to rank it among the best. We are, therefore, anxious to see its relative value with clover, tested.

The soil *best adapted* to its culture are deep *dry* loams, sandy or gravelly loams, rich sands, or indeed any good dry soil, sufficiently friable and porous to admit of the descent of its roots, which penetrate the earth to the depth of several feet.

As it is a very luxuriantly growing plant, and will admit of three or four cuttings in a season, it necessarily requires ground naturally rich, or such as is made so by manuring, to push it to its ultimate power of vegetation, though it will grow advantageously in moderately fertile soil.

As it admits of such repetition of cuttings, it may be esteemed the best of all grasses for soiling, and although from the analysis of Sir Humphrey Davey, it does not possess as much nutritive matter as clover, still when its greater product is taken into consideration. it must be ranked of equal, if not superior value.

For the purposes of soiling, it has no compeer in any of the grass family, with whose virtues we are acquainted, and for this purpose, its extreme earliness renders it peculiarly suited and valuable, as it is fit to cut for green food at a period of the spring when other varieties are not high enough to graze. Nor is it less to be appreciated, because of the many cuttings it affords, and the lateness in autumn when it remains as a resource of provender.

As *hay*, when quantity and quality are taken into the account, as well as the avidity with which it is eaten by stock, generally, there is no long provender more worthy of cultivation. Upon strong lands well prepared and pulverized, and liberally manured, from six to nine tons to the acre have been known to be harvested in a season; but let us say that it will yield from three to four, which it will certainly do in good land properly improved, and even then, its value cannot be questioned.

As may be supposed from the course of our remarks, deep ploughing is requisite to give it a chance of doing its best; nor is the most thorough pulverization less requisite. The ground on which it may be sown, should be

ploughed once as deep as the plough can penetrate the earth, and after harrowing, a generous supply of manure should be spread and ploughed in a few inches, say three; then the harrow should do its work effectually, when the seed should be sowed, harrowed in, and the culture finished by rolling; and benefit would result at this period, if a bushel of plaister to the acre were sown over it.

If properly taken care of, a field of clean well set *Lucerne* will last from 7 to 10 years, and afford during the whole of that time remunerating crops of green meat, or hay, as may be most desirable to its owner.

Among the good quality possessed by lucerne, these may be enumerated, as being worthy of attention. From the great length of its tap roots, which descend into the earth from four to eight feet, it derives much of its sustenance from the subsoil, and is not, therefore, so liable to be injured by droughts, as are those grasses whose roots seek their food horizontally and only a few inches from the surface: it derives much of its nutriment from the atmosphere owing to the form and dimensions of its leaves; in consequence of its rapid growth, the soil is nearly at all times protected from the injurious influence of the sun's rays. To these its characteristic traits, may be ascribed its meliorating influence upon soils upon which it may be planted, which, according to the observation of judicious farmers, are almost always found to be greatly improved both in texture and productiveness. But to place this ultimate and desirable result beyond the effect of casualty, and to ensure heavy crops of grass during the period the field may be appropriated to the culture, it must every second year receive a top-dressing either of ashes, or compost, in which lime or marl should be a component part; and this compost should remain a sufficient length of time in *mass*, to destroy the seeds of weeds and grass, before it be applied.

The crop of grass the first season will not be very great, though it will bear being cut at least twice; and these cuttings should take place each time before the weeds have a chance of ripening their seeds. By this means, the after growth will be comparatively clean. Always after applying a top-dressing, the harrow and roller must follow in quick succession.

The *proper time for sowing*, is as soon in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry from the effects of the winter to be got ready in a mellow state.

The *quantity of seed* to the acre is 20 lbs.

Application of Plaister to Clover.

(8. When is the best time to apply Plaister to Clover?)
As soon as the clover is in leaf in the spring.
(9. How much plaister per acre?)
One bushel per acre is sufficient.

For the American Farmer.

Outlines of an Essay on the Structure of the Earth.

By Dr. W. L. Horton.

To the most superficial observer it must be evident that this globe has undergone great mutations; those most manifest are in its geological structure; and these appear to have been both volcanic and cataclysmic.

If one could have lived throughout all the successive ages, to mark the various changes that have taken place on this globe, something like certainty might have been the result of his observations; but confined as we are to a small space of time, most of our speculations must be rather vague conjectures than demonstrative certainty. All knowledge on the subject is derived from two sources—tradition, as handed down by our progenitors, and analogical reasoning, from what *is* to what *has been*; and we think the latter affords more safe data on which to found our speculations than to trust much to the doubtful authority of the former.

If any one by correct observation, the force of reason and a lively imagination, should form a theory on this stupendous subject, though not entirely new nor conclusive in all its bearings, yet as a whole carrying with it the semblance of probability, we should hail him as a benevolent benefactor who caters for our instruction and amusement, who strives to entertain the fancy though he may fail to convince the judgment.

The subject must certainly be interesting to all, for it treats of the globe, which all inhabit; it must be particularly so to the farmer; for it is concerning the theatre of all his operations.

The very circumstance of some half hundred different theories of the earth having been formed and published, is conclusive evidence that upon the *true* theory rest clouds and darkness. Be it our task to adumbrate this obscure subject; and if we fail to make it clear we shall still be in good company—our compeers will be a Burnet, a Whiston, a Buffon, and a Hutton; a Howard and a Kirwan; with some dozen others equally distinguished.

We believe, with M. De Buffon, that this earth, as well as the other planets of our solar system, have been stricken from the Sun, not by the impulse of a comet as he supposes, but by the internal commotion or scintillations of that luminary. The most forcible objection that has been made to this mode of origination is—that the planet thus stricken off would not revolve around the sun; but fall directly back to its centre, or into its body. When it is considered, however, that the Sun is a body highly *electric*, that any part driven from it is equally electric, and that two electric bodies mutually repel each other, this objection falls to the ground. This principle may be illustrated by a common electrical apparatus: Thus—let an electric jar be charged, the top of which is armed with a metallic ball; suspend a smaller ball by a silk thread, within the attraction of that on the jar—while the smaller remains *non electric*, it will be attracted by the larger, until a junction takes place; it then instantly becomes electric and is repelled beyond the centre of gravity, and is thus kept off by the repulsive force mutually exerted between the two balls. While gravity would cause the smaller ball to fall directly back, the repulsive power of electricity would keep it at a certain distance, and a slight impulse would cause it to revolve around the larger ball. It is this power which, combined with gravity, keeps the planets in their orbits; it is this power which gives them their diurnal and annual revolutions. Let it for an instant be withdrawn, and that instant the planet would commence its journey towards the sun and fall into it, if it did not in its approach to the Sun, regain its electricity, which it probably would, in time to be diverged in a circle around it. In this latter case it would pass like a comet near the body of the Sun, and having again become highly electric would be driven off with great force in an eliptical orbit.

The projectile force necessary to drive a body from the sun is not so great as might be imagined—nothing but a disunion of parts would be required; the fragments being all highly electric, and consequently repellent, would fly asunder by their own inherent properties.

It is somewhat probable that all the planets of our solar system were formed in the same way, and at the same time. This idea is beautifully expressed by Dr. Darwin.

"Let there be light, proclaimed the Almighty Lord,
Astonished chaos heard the potent word;
Through all his realms the kindling ether runs,
The huge mass bursts into a thousand suns,
Earths round each sun with quick explosion burst,
And second planets issue from the first,
Bend as they journey with projectile force
In bright ellipses their reluctant course,
Onward they move amid their bright abode,
Space without bound; the being of their God."

At the time the earth was driven off from the sun it was in a chaotic state of partial liquefaction. Its temperature was much higher than at present, but not necessarily that of melted glass; present appearances do not justify such a conclusion. As a necessary consequence of having been driven from the sun in a tangent, its orbit for many thousand years was very elliptical like that of a comet. During this period it was cooling and undergoing the necessary changes for it to become habitable. The orbit gradually became less and less elliptic until it settled to its present shape slightly elliptical.

About this time there appears to have been a quiescent state, highly favourable to the formation of the horizontal strata of its grosser particles into granite for the centre, sand stones and other geological structures incumbent on this—Up to this period there was no animal life on the globe. Its heat and chaotic state rendered it unfit for the production and support of animals. Fish both scaly and crustaceous, as well as shell or cretoceous were probably the first inhabitants of this globe. The zoophytes, madrapores, oysters, and all this numerous tribe formed from the waters, highly impregnated with lime, immense beds or banks, in the ocean, of calcareous matter. Driven and beat about by the motion of the waters and by the friction of their parts against each other, they were reduced to a fine pulverulent mass, and subsiding on the bottom formed secondary lime stone. Fishes were occasionally deposited in these organic remains, whole.

The surface of the globe up to this period was nearly a plane, and most of it covered with water. By this time the internal fires among the heterogeneous deposites, began to labour for vent. These fires were mostly situated between the granitic deposite and the superior crust formed of every variety of animal and vegetable remains.

When this up-heaving first commenced, islands were formed, afterward mountains arose and formed continents. The continent of North America was probably the last that rose from the ocean, or rather from which the ocean receded. This event took place at the time of the general deluge described by Moses. The rocky mountains, which form the Western part of this continent, and the Alleghany, appropriately denominated *the back bone* of North America, probably were thrown up about the same time. These were of quite sufficient magnitude to cause the catastrophe described by Moses. The internal fires labouring for vent must have caused a dreadful quaking of the earth; this heaving and commotion continued for years, stifled by the incumbent matter; but still swelling and groaning for vent, it at length threw up those immense masses of matter; the necessary consequence of which was to roll back the waters in mighty and increased waves upon the Eastern continent, causing an inundation of them. The fires, having consumed all within their range of a combustible nature, and having spent their force, subsided. The waters now rushed into the chasms formed by these extinguished volcanoes, and subsided from the face of the earth, even below their former level.

Some parts of the globe, like the great valley of the Mississippi, and most of the country between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, have not been broken up, and exhibit lime-stone and other geological formations in the same state in which they existed before the great cataclysm. All the country West of the Alleghany Mountains, with a few accidental exception, exhibit a regular disposition of the stones in horizontal strata, while all that part of the continent East of those mountains display the greatest disorganization and derangement. All through the Western part of the State of New York, adjoining lakes Ontario and Erie and so through the extensive regions of the lakes in Canada, this formation is continued. This part of the former bed of the ocean has never been broken up; hence its great fertility. The depositions of the water for numberless ages remain undisturbed on the top; while all the other parts have been turned topsy turvy. A somewhat singular effect produced at the time these mountains were formed, may be still seen where the Delaware river breaks through the Alleghany. Its first effort was at a place called now the *wired gap*, some 12 miles distant from the present bed of the river. It flowed there long enough to wear the mountain down more than one half, after which it forced another opening, through which it has flowed ever since. The Delaware and the Susquehanna rivers have evidently been a chain of lakes, and broken through the mountains that have been thrown up to obstruct their passage. All these formations are so evident as to appear, comparatively, the work of yesterday. America is with great propriety called "*the new world*," for there can not remain a doubt that the formation of this continent, in the way above described, has been an operation comparatively of recent date.

It is probable that this globe has not existed in a habitable form longer than the time ascribed to it by Moses. By all the excavations that have been made by man into its internal parts, granite has been found to possess the lower portion. The streams of water that have worn down and formed gullies exhibit the same arrangement. This stone is something *sui generis*, containing neither vegetable nor animal remains. The conclusion is, that when it was formed, neither vegetable nor animal existed. The carcasses and exuviæ of fishes have been found deposited on this layer, next, those of birds, thirdly, those of quadrupeds, above the other two. Lastly those of man, never at a great depth. The plain inference is, that for many ages after the formation of the earth, *man did not exist*.

Some practical conclusions, from the above data, will form the subject of a future paper. W. L. Horton.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

Remarks upon English Cattle, and a Comparison of them with American.

By A. B. Allen.

It has become a matter of great importance to the American stock-breeders, to know now whether they can make any futher improvements in their domestic animals, and if so, how, when and where. It would require too long an essay to be read before the Society, to attempt to go over the whole circle of British domestic animals. I shall, therefore, in this paper, after an incidental paragraph, confine my remarks to neat stock alone, which at present probably most interests Kentucky.

I was not only at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, but present also at that of Yorkshire, which was much superior in its show over the former, in horses, shorthorns, longwool sheep, and swine. I also privately examined the stock of many of the most distinguished breeders in Great Britain, and am free to declare, that, a few South Down sheep excepted, we want scarce any thing more from abroad for years. Our roadsters and horses of all work, are superior to those of England, in shape, action and endurance—our cattle nearly as good. With fine wool sheep she has nothing to compare with us, and our splendid herds of swine, improved by the late importations, are now made quite equal to any.

Short-horns.—Just before leaving for England last spring, I took a careful survey of Ohio and New York, and since my return have gone again over much of the same ground, together with the addition of a part of Kentucky; and this second look has only the more fully confirmed me in the judgment that I formed while abroad, that the *best* of one breeder's herd alone excepted, the Short-horns of America are quite equal to those of Great Britain. I therefore do hope, till the choicest of these can be had at a reasonable rate, that our money may not be wasted abroad in the pride of further importations—more especially during these hard times, and under the consideration of the little that Europe is taking of our agricultural products in return. Short-horns bred here, can now be purchased throughout the country, of as good a quality as abroad, for half the money that it would cost to get them from there. Let us appreciate then what we already possess, foster, cultivate and spread it—*free ourselves from the* THRALDOM of foreign opinions, and no longer be carried away by the fashion of the word—"*imported.*"

I found English breeders very slow to believe that their stock brought over here, were made *better*, rather than *deteriorated* in the change. Such a thing they thought utterly impossible in poor ignorant America. But that a great and decided improvement has been made in it, when fallen into any thing like judicious hands, can be demonstrated even to the most purblind and prejudiced. Animals may be seen now coarse and somewhat lathy, imported a few years ago, the third descendants of which are fine, compact, and symmetrical; and others that, in England, were somewhat wanting in constitution, have here completely renovated themselves, and become strong and hardy. If asked to account for these things taking place, I should answer mainly, that our climate, especially in the southwest, was better adapted than that of England for the production of neat stock; that our grasses were equally abunbant and less watery, and consequently more nutritious; and that our breeders have *some little skill, judgement and taste* in these matters, as well as those abroad.

Herefords.—Though a large and rather a fine, noble looking animal, the Herefords, in comparison with the Short-horns are coarse and heavy in the head and horn, with a gathering of thick flabby skin under the jowls, and considerable dew-lap. Their loin is well spread, but from the hip bones to the rump they drop suddenly away, and point out like the small of an egg, they also thin off in the flank, and are not usually as well let down in the twist as could be wished. They do not mature as early as the Short-horns, and disinterested men were uniform in declaring to me that it took a stronger soil and better grass to support them. This has been denied by the Hereford breeders, but I found the advodates of Short-horns very desirous to make the trial by feeding them side by side, to see which should give the most and best beef on an equal quantity of food.

The quality of the Hereford meat is claimed to be superior—this I doubt, compared to the best Short-horns. They are not dairy stock—in what then consists their merits? It is answered the yoke, they make powerful working oxen. But do we want workers alone? and if we did, are we deficient in them? Let the clean limbed, powerful, muscular, quick-stepping cattle on the hills of the North, the East, and West answer these questions. And as to their color, I often see those of a beautiful red, with line backs and white faces and belly, in my various perambulations through the States, and have no doubt but they are the direct descendants of as good Herefords as ever graced old England, and long since imported into this country.

But all Herefords abroad are not red, with white faces, &c. Some of the choicest and best that I saw exhibited at the Agricultural Show and elsewhere, were pure white; others again light roan, with red tipped ears. I eagerly asked from whence these colors came, as the the Herefords are a cognate family of the Devons, which are a deep mahogany red. No satisfactory reply was ever given me. Can I be wrong then in inferring that it was from a Short-horn cross, especially as I found the form of these lighter colored animals more nearly approaching that breed than Herefords usually do. If I am correct then in these surmises, where is the necessity of further importations? We can take Short-horn crosses on the beautiful brockle face animals that we already possess in our country.

Devons.—The red cattle of the Eastern States doubtless originated from the north Devons: and if as much pains had been taken in breeding them in America as in England, they would probably be now as beautiful and perfect. A few very fine late importations have been made of these animals, probably quite enough to satisfy the demand at present. I think them better adapted to the light dry soils of our country than any other breed, the Scotch Highland cattle alone excepted.

The South Devons of the same deep mahogany color, I found much larger than those of the North, almost equal in size to the Herefords, and some of them with nearly the fine handling, the loin and quarter of the Short-horn. The cows of this breed are not unfrequently very good milkers, giving not only a large quantity, but also that of a rich quality. The oxen are admirable in the yoke, and make excellent beef. To those who have good pastures, and like this style of animal, and cannot rest satisfied with a cross of the Short-horns on the Devons already in the country, I would recommend a small importation. I subjoin the size of a bull 3 years and 4 months old, that I inspected among others. Height over the shoulders, 4 feet 10 inches; girth round the heart, 7 feet 9 inches; length from base of horn to end of hump 7 feet, 5 inches. I think he might have been fatted to weigh 13 or 14,000 lbs. dead weight. A cow 7 years old, of the same breed, was but a trifle inferior in size.

Sussex.—It is contended by many, that it was from the Sussex cattle that the Devons and Herefords sprung, the former therefore and not the latter, as has been generally asserted, were the pure originals. Be this as it may, their color and general characteristics are much like the Devons, and their weight but a trifle inferior to Herefords, with rather a greater proportionable length of body. The finest specimens are very symmetrical in shape, with limbs clean and sinewy as those of a race horse. I am confident this style of cattle would rather suit the taste of the South. They are only moderate milkers, but their beef is pronounced unexceptionable, as indeed will that of all well shaped animals be found, when properly fatted, and that are worked in the yoke somewhat, and do not mature till about 7 years old.

It was against this beautiful race, the herd of Mr. Selmes, that Earl Spencer showed his splendid drove of sort-horns for a mere nominal wager. Of course the Earl won, but not quite so easily as was anticipated. These animals are attracting considerable notice jnst at present in England among the graziers.

Jerseys.—The cows of this breed have been much celebrated for the quantity and quality of their milk. No doubt much improvement has been made in them by careful selections, with reference to these particular properties, still a great deal is owing to their high feed of parsnips, a root cultiuated in great quantities and perfection in the Isle of Jersey, but after considerable inquiry, I could not find that they excelled the average of our own good native stock in these particulars, when equally well fed. They are of medium size, with short, fine, clear, waxy turned up horns, long clean head, beautiful mild eyes, thin neck, fine limbs and shoulders; but their backs are sharp, and they carry a very light quarter, and bred in so mild and equable a climate, their constitution is delicate, and with so thin a skin, as to make them totally inappropriete to our climate, when the flies of summer would so torment them on one hand, and the cold of winter pinch them on the other.

Ayrshires.—This is an inferior short-horn in miniature, and I candidly think has been greatly overrated. That it is an excellent cow both for the dairyman and butcher, in the particular district of Scotland that it inhabits, and fed upon their peculiar food, I do not doubt, but when they come to be transplanted to England, and especially to America, they have not fulfilled expectation in these points. They derive their principal good qualities from a cross of the short-horn bull; these animals we have now among us at a moderate price, and in great perfection, to those therefore, who wish for something like an Ayrshire, already acclimated to our hands, I recommend to save their money at home, and purchase snug short-horn bulls of a medium size, bred here from milking families, and then cross them upon the best native milker at their hand, from these make the most approved selections, and so continue on, and in this way with a small comparative outlay, a superior race of animals may be grown up througout our country, better adapted to our use, than any thing we can possibly import. Grade short-horns are abundant now, especially in the west, superior in form for the butcher and milking qualities, to any Ayrshires that it was my good fortune to meet with while abroad.

Red Galloway.—By the the above I mean a deep formed, square, bright red cow, without horns, and of these I have seen as fine specimens on the Jersey marshes opposite the city of N. York, said to have been originally imported from Holland, as I believe exist in the world. They were kept here as dairy cows, for the purpose of supplying that city with milk, and had the size and nearly the perfection of form of a snug short-horn, were capital meat well fatted, and rather celebrated as deep milkers. This breed I look upon as particularly desirable, they never can injure anything by goring with the horn, and wanting these excrescences, it takes away of course just so much offal, and as I think, adds so much the more to their value.

Black Galloways.—These are essentially the same as the reds above described, existing in the Galloways and other districts of Scotland, and the North of England, but perhaps, as a grazing beast of a higher repute, and are brought up and fed in large numbers from Scotland throughout England. I should like to see an importation in a small way into America of this useful race of animals, for they are active, lively, kind, and quiet in disposition, and superadded to their good qualities of meat, are fair milkers. I have heard them called Highland, and Black cattle, simply, as well as Kyloes, Aberdeens, Angus, Heillor, Humlies, &c. There is also another kind of Black cattle with horns, that are something of the same quality as the Galloways of the high bleak hills of Scotland. The above are all that struck me as peculiarly valuable in British cattle, and in summing up, it will be seen that we already bountifully possess the elements good husbandry. We now want to be better informed, what animals best suit the soil, food, and climate of particular sections of our wide extended country, and it is to this point that I would earnestly solicit the attention of breeders in their communications, when treating hereafter on this very important and interesting subject.

Painting.—Having had occasion frequently to employ painters to paint in colors, I have always had trouble in getting them to give the desired tint to their work from their ignorance of the combination of colors. Having now before me a work which treats upon this subject, I think it may be useful to transfer a portion of it to your paper.

Stone Color.—White lead, with a little burnt or raw umber, and yellow ochre.

Drab.—White lead, with burnt umber and a little yellow ochre for a warm tint, and with raw umber and a little black for a green tint.

Pearl Color.—White lead with black and a little Prussian Blue.

Sky Blue.—White lead with Prussian blue.

French Grey.—White lead with Prussian blue, and a little lilac. These last, and in various proportions, will make maples and lilacs of all shades.

Fawn Color.—White lead, with stone ochre, and a little vermilion or burnt stone ochre.

Buff.—White lead with yellow ochre.

Lemon Color.—White lead with chrome yellow.

Orange Color.—Orange lead, or chrome yellow and Vermilion.

Peach Color.—White lead, with either vermilion, Indian red, purple brown, or burnt stone ochre.

Gold Color.—Chrone yellow, with a little vermilion and white.

Violet Color.—White lead with vermilion, blue and black.

Sage Green.—Prussian, raw umber, and yellow stone ochre, with a little white, and thinned with a little boiled oil, and a little turpentine.

Olive Green.—Raw umber, with Prussian blue, or with Prussian blue and chrome yellow.

Plain Opaque Oak Color.—White lead, with yellow ochre and burnt umber.

In distempering or staining, several colors may be used which cannot be used with oil without changing them. Such as spruce ochre, indigo, rose pink, blue verditer, green verditer and mineral green. In preparing the whiting it should be ground and put into a vessel of clean water and left to soak a short time without stirring it; the surplus water is then poured off from the top, leaving only the softened whiting, which should then be stirred to ascertain that there are no lumps in it. To this is to be added hot durable size, in the proportion of one pound to three pounds whiting, care being taken that the size has not been tainted. After being well stirred it is to be left to chill in a cool place. In summer weather it should stand over night, when if it is like a weak jelly it is fit for use. If it is to be a tinted color, the coloring substance is to be added to the whiting previous to the size being mixed with it. In staining old walls it is necessary that the old stain be first washed off with an old brush and a plenty of water.—*Maine Far.* H.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Rail Road Orders.—The rate of discount has further advanced, and has ranged to-day at 35 to 40 per cent. Some of the brokers are offering to buy this afternoon at 35.

Cattle.—Upwards of 250 head of Beef cattle were offered for sale at the drove yards this morning, and more than 100 sold $4,50 for inferior to $6 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. About 100 head were driven North and the balance laid over.

Flour.—We note sales of several parcels Howard street Flour, of good standard brands, on Saturday from stores, at $5,25. To-day holders are rather more firm, and a sale or two of extra quality is reported to us at $5,37½. The last settling wagon price was $5.

A sale of City Mills was made on Saturday at $5,25.

Grain.—No Wheat offering. We quote nominally at $1,-05a$1,10 for fair to prime reds. Sales to-day of yellow Corn at 50a51 cts., and of white at 48a50 cts. Rye is worth 70 cts. and Oats 40a42 cts. Sales of several hundred bushels of prime Cloverseed on Saturday at $5.75 per bushel.

Provisions.—In barrel meats there is nothing doing and prices are nominally as last week, viz: Mess Pork is held at $10; No. 1 at $9; Prime at $8; Mess Beef at $10a$10,50 No. 1 at $8a$8.50 and Prime at $6a$6,50. We note a sale to-day of 10,000 lbs. Old Western assorted Bacon in good condition at 3 cents, 4 mos., and also a sale of Joles at 2½ cents.—Some small lots of strictly prime New Western assorted have also been sold at 5 cents, inferior of the same description at 4 to 4½ cents as in condition. We are not advised of any transactions in Baltimore cured Bacon. Prices of the latter description continue as last quoted. Holders of New No. 1 Western Lard in kegs continue to ask 6 cents. A sale or two has been made recently at a fraction less.

Hogs.—A few parcels of Live Hogs have been in market during the week, but they have sold at prices varying so much that it is impossible to give a fair quotation.

Cloverseed.—Sales of prime parcels have been made at $6 on credit and at $5,50 per bushel for cash.—The market is well supplied, and the demand is not brisk.

Timothy Seed.—Sales of strictly prime are making from stores at $3, and fair good at $2,50a$2,75 per bushel.

Molasses.—At auction on Wednesday 220 bbls. New Orleans Molasses were sold at 20a20½ cents.

Salt.—Several cargoes of Turk's Island were sold this week at about 24 cts. per bushel.

Sugars.—At auction on Wednesday 108 hhds. N. Orleans were sold at $5.10a$5.75.

Tobacco.—There is a good demand for the better descriptions of Maryland, of the new crop, which would find sale at from $5 to $7 as in quality. Green and inferior qualities are without any demand, and the old crop of Maryland is neglected. We quote as last week, inferior, and common Maryland at $3a$4, middling to good $4,50a$6,50; good $7a$8; and fine $8a$12. We hear of no sales of Ohio; and continue former quotations, viz. common to middling $3,50a$4.50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10; fine yellow $7,50a$10, and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week comprise 297 hhds. Maryland; 6 hhds. Ohio; 21 hhds. Virginia; and 4 hhds. Kentucky—total 297 hhds.

At Mobile, in the week ending on the 23d ult., a fair and steady business was done in Cotton. Sales of the week amounted to 11,700 bales, leaving a stock on hand of 101,203 bales. Transactions were made at the following quotations: Good and fine none, Good fair do. Fair 9¾a10, Middling Fair 8¾a9, Middling 8¼, Ordinary 6¼a7¼. Bacon, sides and shoulders 5¼a5¾c; hams 6a7 cents. Flour was steady at $6.50a$6,-62½; Corn 53a55c; Oats 58a60c; Lard 6a6¼c; Molasses 22a-23c; Rice 4a4¾c; Sugar, prime qualities, 7a7¼c.

At Richmond, on Friday, the demand for Flour was limited, at $5,87½; Wheat 105a115c; Corn 55c; Oats 50c; Cattle on hoof $4a$5½; Cotton 8a9c. No change in prices of Tobacco. Smithfield Bacon dull at 6c; new city cured 7c; Lard 7a8c. Exchange on London 15 prem; Philadelphia 2¼a3 do, Baltimore 5½; New York checks 8 prem.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday.—The Flour market remains quiet without any alteration in prices. The receipts are very light and stocks moderate. Sales this week of only a few hundred bbls of Flour at $6; 250 bbls Rye Flour at $4; 100 hhds Brandywine Corn Meal at $14, bbls are held at $3,12½; Penna. Corn Meal is steady at late quotations. The enquiries this week for all kinds of bread stuffs have been very trifling. The receipts of grain are trifling, and demand limited for Wheat, which we quote at 126a130c per bushel. Corn is in better request, and sales of Southern have been made at 55 and 56c per bushel, round yellow Pa. at 60c. No oats yet coming to market by water, and prices nominal. New Pork, Lard, Hams, &c. are coming in from the west. Sales of fair Lard at 5¼a6 cents per lb. Mess Pork $8 and Prime $6¼ per bbl. Western Hams, city smoked, at 8 cts. per lb. Old stocks of provisions are selling very low. Beef Cattle, 780 head at market, sales 5a6c, extra 6a6¼c; and as high as 7c; 150 left over. Hogs—560 Hogs in market, sales from 4¼ to 5c per lb. all sold. Sheep 2260 Sheep in market, sales $2,25a3,35, extra $4 to $5.

New York Market, Saturday, 2 P. M.—The sales of Cotton for the week are over 5000 bales—Uplands 5¼a9¼c; Mobile and New Orleans 6¼a10¾c. Molasses has been taken freely, Porto Rico at 23a25¼c; Matanzas and Havana at 16¼-a16¾c; New Orleans at 21a21¼c. Nothing to report in Naval Stores. Some activity continues in old Pork, but without improvement in prices. The sales of Rice amount to 500 tierces at $2,50a$3,13¾. Tobacco is inactive—sales new Kentucky at $3¼a7¼ lb. Cotton is perfectly quiet. In Flour there has been very little done.—Exchanges including certificates and Checks.—Boston ¼, Philadelphia 3¼a3¾, Baltimore 2¼a2¼, Washington 3¼, Richmond 7a7¼, Raleigh 5, Wilmington do, Charleston 1¼, Augusta 2, Macon 12, Savannah 2¼, Mobile 14a14¼, Interior Ala. 15, New Orleans 5¼a5¼ St. Louis 15a20, Louisville 7, Cincinnati 6, Nashville 16.

[Communicated for the American Farmer.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, for February, 1842.

	WIND			TEMPERAT'E.			REMARKS.
	Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	
1	W.	W.	W.	50	54	40	Clear.
2	SW.	SW.	S.	28	50	45	Clear.
3	S.	S.	S.	50	64	65	Rain. Cloudy.
4	S.	S.	S.	65	70	67	Cloudy. Clear.
5	SW.	SW.	SW.	45	55	45	Clear.
6	SW.	SW.	SW.	32	55	55	Frost. Clear.
7	SW.	SW.	S.	45	50	40	Cloudy. Rain.
8	W.	W.	W.	32	54	20	Clear. Cloudy.
9	S.	S.	S.	15	35	30	Clear.
10	S.	SW.	SW.	30	60	47	Clear.
11	E.	SE.	SE.	37	60	55	Cloudy. Clear.
12	SW.	W.	W.	51	64	54	Clear.
13	NE.	N.	NW.	43	54	50	Rain. Cloudy.
14	NW.	NW.	NW.	43	50	32	Clear.
15	S.	SW.	SW.	20	41	32	Clear. [all points
16	NE.	S.	W.	30	35	34	Snow. Rain. Snow. wind from
17	W.	W.	W.	12	34	24	Snow 6 in. Clear
18	E.	S.	S.	18	43	39	Cloudy. Rain all night.
19	NW.	NW.	NW.	44	41	33	Clear.
20	NE.	SE.	SE.	21	31	31	Clear
21	W.	SW.	S.	18	40	32	Frost. Clear. [er birds
22	S.	W.	W.	18	45	35	Frost. Clear. Pewees and oth-
23	W.	S.	S.	19	40	37	Clear. Yellow birds
24	SE.	SE	SE.	28	54	47	Smoky. Clear. French mocbds
25	NE.	NE.	NE	35	47	43	Clear. Cloudy. Blk birds & rob's
26	E.	E.	W.	38	51	44	Rain. Cloudy. Clear. Kildees
27	W.	W.	W.	13	55	54	Clear.
28	W.	S.	S.	28	62	54	Clear.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

de 15 tf

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The undersigned, the assignee of the newly invented "Patent Convoluted Steam Boiler," solicits the attention of the public generally, but more particularly of the farmers throughout the Southern countries, to the advantages of this invention. By means of a small boiler, measuring about 2½ feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, three or four hundred gallons of water may be kept at the boiling point for two hours with scarcely four cubic feet of wood. The room saved is about four-fifths—the size of the patent boiler being hardly one-fifth the bulk of ordimary steam boilers—the expense saved has been calculated to be about five-sixths of the usual cost of fuel. Already has this invention been introduced into some of our public institutions, where its advantages have been fully tested and found to exceed the most sanguine expectations, as will be seen by the testimonials annexed To farmers and producers this boiler is inestimable in furnishing a cheap and expeditious mode of steaming provender for cattle.

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention

Place of manufacture, M'Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st. between Pleasant and Saratoga sts.

C. W. BENTLEY.

Baltimore, July 19, 1841.

Mr. D. L. Pickard: I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled two hundred gallons of cold water in forty minutes—using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three fourths in fuel and four sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.

The undersigned has for some months been using one of D. L. Pickard's convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two thirds of the fuel. He has boiled two hundred gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogsheads of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser,
Pearl street, near Lexington.
Baltimore, August 21, 1841.

Maryland Penitentiary.—Having purchased, for the use of this Institution one of D. L. Pickard's patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The Boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one half cord per day, but with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly.

WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden.

I fully concur in the statement above.

LINDSEY STURGEON, Ass't

To D. L. Pickard, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using twenty-five gallons of water or upwards—they will save at least two thirds in fuel and one half time.

ISAAC DENSON, Superintendent,
of Balto. City and County Alms House.

August 28th 1841.

The Meadows, Balt. Co. Jan. 14, 1841.

"As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel, and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery" containing upwards of 32 store pigs and two "breeders" steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from fifty to one hundred bushels of cut corn stalks, for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains fifty bushels, (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place; a friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it."

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

ja 19 tf

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

The subscriber will receive orders for his Spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement and John Lossing Esqrs., Albany N. Y., Messrs Hurlbut of Connecticut, and importations from England.

He has for sale an Irish Grazier Boar, the produce of the celebrated Black Sow sent out by Wm. Murdoch Esq. of Ireland as his best sample of that breed.

He also offers for sale Cows with Calves, or in calf, yearlings and calves of both sexes, all full blooded, Devons, bred with great care, handsom animals and in good order. Address Post paid,

JOHN P. E. STANLEY.

mh 9. Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FARMERS REPOSITORY IN PRATT STREET.

The subscriber has in store his usual extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; his stock of Ploughs and Plough Castings on hand, is probably the most extensive of any in Baltimore, an will be sold at very reduced prices for cash. Also, my Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, and every implement in my store are offered to the public on the same reduced erms.—Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES,

for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers: selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe July	20th to 25th
No. 20.—Baltimore Beauty,	" Aug.	5th to 10th
No. 70.—Canary,	" Aug.	10th to 15th
No. 78.—Red Magdalen,	" Aug.	18th to 20th
No. 58.—Lady Washington,	" Aug.	22d to 25th
No. 73.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	" Aug.	25th to 30th
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear,	" Aug.	25th to 30th
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red,	" Sept.	1st to 5th
No. 41.—Belgarde, or Gallande,	" Sept.	8th to 12th
No. 4.—Soft Heath,	" Sept.	12th to 18th
No. 62.—Red-cheek'd Malagatune,	" Sept.	12th to 15th
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry,	" Sept.	15th to 18th
No. 82.—Superb open-stone,	" Sept.	15th to 18th
No. 86.—Orange Free,	" Sept.	18th to 25th
No. 94.—Red Jacket,	" Sept.	25th to 28th
No. 95.—Latest good free,	" Oct.	1st to 4th

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon,	Ripe Aug.	18th to 25th
No. 6.—Early Newington,	" Aug.	20th to 25th
No. 72.—Old Newington,	" Sept.	10th to 15th
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	" Sept.	15th to 20th
No. 17.—Kenedy's Carolina,	" Sept.	18th to 23rd
No. 21.—Goldsborough,	" Sept.	18th to 25th
No. 100.—Washington,	" Sept.	20th to 25th
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable,	" Sept.	25th to 30th
No. 90.—Red Rover,	" Oct.	1st to 10th
No. 15.—Last of the Mohicans,	" Oct.	5th to 15th

The Prices of the above are $15 per hundred, where 500 or more are purchased—$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to JOHN SHERIEF, Manager,

At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of PEAR TREES, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office. ja 19

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS,

CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 LIGHT ST. have just received, (via New York,) by the ships Gladiator and Quebec, and from their SEED GARDENS, near this city, a superb assortment of GARDEN AND EUROPEAN FIELD SEEDS, among which are Knight's extra early dwarf; Vanac Pontrefact early York, and Sinclair's early flat Dutch or Landreth's improved Cabbage Seed; *all new and superior sorts.*

Seventy-five bushels Sinclair's extra early Peas.

Knight's and Groom's marrowfat, egg and several other new varieties of Peas.

600 lbs. scarlet short top and turnip Radish Seed.

Half long and turnip Beet; color very dark and finely shaped.

Early cup Parsnip; Brocoli; Cauliflower.

Lettuce, Large red and yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; the latter a new variety.

Dwarf and pole Beans; Lettuce, Cucumber, Squash;

Giant and common Celery; Egg Plant, Early Corn, Melons, Onion, Savoy Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, ash leaved Kidney, early frame and London round Potatoes; Lucerne, Vetches, &c. &c.

In store—American Field Seed of all sorts; Garden and Farming Tools, books on agriculture and management of stock, Plough and Machine Castings, Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery. A large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS; raised at the Clairmont Nurseries.

fe 16

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

TWO IMPORTED JACKS,

One 6 years old, from Malta, the other 7 from the Island of Majorca; they were imported in a U. S. ship, are sure foal getters, and of the largest size—for the first $500, the other $400, or both ordered together $800; one is somewhat smaller than the other—These animals have until this season been held at $6 to 800 each, but the situation of the owner's farm rendering it inconvenient to keep them, they will be sold deliverable here at the above reduced prices. Also, another 10 years old, from Minorca.

Also, 2 fine young DEVON BULLS, last spring's calves, handsome well grown animals, and 3 HEIFERS, of same breed and age; these animals would be an acquisition to any gentleman of the South, and will be sold deliverable in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, free of all expense and risk to the purchaser, at $140 per pair.

Also a beautiful half Durham & half Devon Heifer, 1 year old in Sept.—and a full blood Devon Heifor of same age; these are very handsome animals, and will be delivered at either of the above ports free of risk and charges at $85 each; they would be put to a Durham or Devon bull if preferred.

Also, 2 very fine New Leicester (or Bakewell) RAMS, one 4, the other 2 years old—and 3 Rams and 6 Ewes, of the same breed, last spring's lambs; the latter will be delivered at either of the above mentioned ports at $60 for a ram and 2 ewes—they were raised by Mr. Bevans, on the Hon. Richard Caton's estate. Either of the older rams will be sold for $40, or $50 if delivered as above.

Also, SOUTHDOWNS at same prices—and BERKSHIRE Pigs $20 a pair, 2 to 3 months old, box and feed extra if shipped.

Address, post paid, S. SANDS,

fe 16 Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.—*Will be sold at public sale at the mouth* of Pickawaxin creek, at the farm of the late Minchin Lloyd, in Charles county, Md. on TUESDAY, 5th April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the following property, viz. Two Perpetual Lime KILNS, with the privilege of sufficient shells to be taken from the said farm to keep them in operation until March 1st, 1846. 15,000 bushels LIME, more or less; two Scow Boats, 1 valuable Horse, Cart and Harness, 2-horse Wagon & Harness, 2 Screws, 4 Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Picks, Plank, some Household Goods, Lime Measures, &c. Sale positive. Conditions of sale—all sums over $20, 6 months credit will be given for notes with approved security. Attendance by J. M. DOWNING, surviving partner of

fe 2 3t* Lloyd & Downing.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,

mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A STRAW, HAY AND STALK CUTTER,

With 20 knives attached, will cut 3 tons of straw per day by horse power, and one half by manual power. Price $35.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THOMAS DENNY Seedsman, has received his fresh supply o GARDEN SEED, the growth of 1841, and invites his friends and the Public to give him a call.

He has also Field Seed of various kinds, and best suited for this climate and soil, selected with care.

ORDERS for APPLE, PEACH and other Fruit and Ornamental trees will be thankfully received, and duly executed with promptness and dispatch for *cash*, having made arrangements with an old established and well known Nurseryman, in whom he feels confident the public cannot be deceived as to the particular kinds *ordered*. Also, *Shrubs, bulbs*, Hothouse Plants, Dahlias, Evergreens &c. &c. in their greatest varieties furnished to order at regular prices, on commission.

He has also the agency for selling MURRAY'S Corn and Cob Crushers at the regular manufacturing prices. This is a first-rate article, having been proved by many Eastern Shore Farmers and others to be a very efficient Machine, uniting strength and simplicity in its structure.—It operates by hand, or can be adapted to any other power to suit all classes of farmers.

THOS. DENNY,

Corner of Pratt & Grant sts.

Fe23 7t—A2aw4tif ☞Up-stairs over Tyson & Brother.

A SITUATION AS GARDENER WANTED,

By a man who is highly recommended—Apply at this office. ja 31

FULL-BRED DURHAMS.

For Sale, several Bulls, from 4 to 18 months old, at prices ranging from 50 to $150. Also, Heifers, 6 to 8 months old.

Apply to de 1 S. SANDS.

BADEN CORN—POUDRETTE.

The subscriber expects shortly to receive from Mr. Baden a lot of his celebrated CORN for his own use—and those wishing to obtain a supply can do so through him, or by directing their orders to Mr. Baden near Nottingham, Md.

Also a few barrels POUDRETTE. fe 23 S. SANDS.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

GARDEN SEED.

J. S. EASTMAN (Pratt street) has received his SEEDS. My whose stock of Seeds now on hand from Mr. Landreth are of last year's growth, and can be depended upon as superior Seeds and true to their kind.—Also, in store, Orchars, Grass, and Herd's Seed of good quality and at low prices. feb. 2